LYKENS REGISTER.

1856–18 8

A Independent Family Newspaper, published every Thursday morning at

LYKENS, PENN'A,

—BY—

IRVIN J. LONG, Editor and Publisher.

Subscription Rates—One dollar a year in advance. When not paid in SIXTY days, fifty cents per year additional will be charged.

Renewals—If not notified to discontinue at expiration of time subscribed for, it is understood that the subscriber wishes to renew his subscription for another year.

Correspondence—Local news and correspondence from abroad solicited. No notice taken of anonymous communications.

Free—Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free!

LYKENS, PA., FEB. 17, 1898.

Der Bill Is G'fuhlt Worra.

Fon Der Liddy Uf'n Wage Dos Ihn Net Gapliest Hut.

MISTER DRUCKER:

Om evvera end unserer valley un en schtick im berg wuhnt so'n yunger Schnickelpater dos barer fett uf sei hoor schmiert, drawgt en schteckli un macht sei hoor grullich wie'n nayger. Er is gar markwerdich eibildisch, ovver zu foul en folle dawgs arwet zu schoffe un hut en noschen dos de yunge maed in der gonze valley all narrisch waere ivver ihn. Ich will sei nahme net weg gevva un so duhn ich ihn youscht Bill hahse in dehrer schtory wu ich eich ferzahle will.

Wie es scheint is der Bill schun long em alte Yuckle seiner Liddy noch g'west un wann er de chans grickt hut is ar naver har g'schprunge fon der karrich udder sing schul hame os wie so en gla drullhundli. Alsamol hut de Liddy der Bill mit ins hous ganumme youscht for en wennich schport mit ihm zu hovva. Sie hut ihm ferzahlt wie der alt Yuckel oppost is zu so yunge karls wie er un hut ihm g'sawt er miszt sich orrig ruhich holta im hous sunscht date der alt monn sie hahre, derno date er greislich ufdrahe un wann er der Bill im hous ketche date dann mechts gar markwerdiche schpuchte gevva. Der Bill hut der alt Yuckel gut gakennt un hut g'wiszt dos er ihn zum hous nauskicke date wann er ihn drin ahdreffa date. Un so hut der Bill sich ols orrig ruhig kolta wann er mit der Liddy ins hous is ovver er het oft ols gaglicha des scha madel zu korasiera wann er youscht en plan dreffa het kenna dos net fiel yacht mocha date. Ovver uf amol hut der Bill sott grickt.

De letscht wuch eh owet about holwer nein is er an der Liddy ihr hous g'schniekt un hut en wennich gakluppt on der hinnerer dier. De dier war g'schlossa ovver de Liddy hut dorchs schlisselluch gapischbert un hut g'frogt is sell dich Bill? Ich wills nau gevva grawd so wie's mir ferzahlt is worra. War mir's g'sawt hut sell mocht nau nix ous.

Bill.—Ya, es is mich in foll, Liddy. Youscht moch dopper uf mei harz lawft alleweil schun fon lauter lieb ivver.

Liddy.—Ich kann net den owet, der dawdy is youscht ins bett un hut mir orders gevva ah grawd ins bett zu gah.

Bill.—Nau, Liddy, geb mir youscht en fartel schtund.

Liddy.—Ich kann gawis net, der dawdy mecht uns ketscha un du waischt wos derno happena date.

Bill.—Well dann moch youscht en wennich uf so das ich dir en guter, siesser bus gevva kann. Fier meil for nix zu lawfe is beichugs zu hort uf en yunge karl.

Liddy.—Na, net desamol; ich duhs en onnersmol.

Ivverdem hut der Bill g'mahnt er het en galechel g'hart inside un hut g'sawt, well dann, goodby Liddy, bis es naigscht mol. Derno hut er sich in en fenseck g'schofft for zu watsche un sahne was es nuch weiters gebt. Er war about zwa schtund g'huckt un hut en holb schtick duwock gakaut youscht for lauter druwel.

Endlich is de dier ufgonga un beim schinner wann net ahns fom Bill seiner nochbers ouvva der Hen rous kumma is un hut de Liddy on der hond kohva. De zwa hen noch ordlich long mit ennoner rum g'fuhlt bis der Bill schier gar nimme eiholto hut kenna. Endlich hut der Hen de Liddy um der hols grickt un hut sie pahr mol firstrate gabusst. Derno sawgt de Liddy:

"Nau sawg youscht nix zum Bill un machs noch efters so." Der Hen hut gsawt, "Es brauch der net bong sei, der Bill mawg nau sei finger suckla." Des hut der Bill nimme lenger schtande kenna un we er ous s eim fenseck kumma is hut er gsawt: "Nau bin ich g'satisfied mit der, Liddy, un du fuhlscht mich ah ferdultsei nimme nochdem," un is dafun wie en weiskup. Der Hen un de Liddy sin nochamol zurich ins hous un hen sich schier grumbucklich g'locht ivver der Bill. De zeit guckt der Bill so schei os wie'n golyerdieb un de buwe un maed in der valley loche sich de feischt voll ivver der yung frotshons. Es is alsamol gut wann so karls recht obgabawlt warre, es nemmt de schtark ous ihne un luszt sie wissa dos sie net mahner sin wie onner leit.

DER ALT SCHULMESHTER.

—Semi-Weekly News.

Teachers' District Institute.

The district institute comprising Lykens and Williamstown boroughs and Wiconisco, Williams and Rush townships was held in Williamstown last Friday evening and Saturday. The evening session was held in the opera house. Miss Carrie Lehman and Mrs. Evan Davis each sang a solo. Supt. R. M. McNeal and Prof. B. A. Heydrick delivered edifying addresses. The M. E. orchestra and the Prohibition Glee club were expected to furnish music for the institute but the audience was disappointed by their nonappearance. The orchestra was expected up to the hour of opening, when the chairman was informed that it would not furnish any music. The glee club could not fill their engagement owing to the indisposition of one of the members.

The day sessions were held in the high schoolroom. The morning session was opened at 9 o'clock by the audience singing the "Star Spangled Banner." The Rev. Eli Pickersgill of the M. E. church conducted the devotional exercises.

Miss Cora John gave a biography of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. He was born in London, England, 1644 and was the only son of Admiral William Penn, a distinguished officer of the British navy. While attending Oxford college he joined the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and refused to live up to such regulations of the college as were in conflict with Quaker principles. For this he was expelled and returned home in disgrace. His father then sent him abroad. After traveling through France and Italy for some time he came back to England and became a student of law. By this time he had nearly forgotten the teachings of the Friends. In 1665 he was sent to Ireland on business for his father. Here he attended meetings of the Friends and was thrown into prison. On being released he returned to London where he wrote and preached the doctrines of the Friends for which he was imprisoned in the Tower for eight months. On being released he traveled through England, Wales, Holland and Germany, preaching the doctrines of the Friends. He was instrumental in finding an asylum for them in America. He received from the king a tract of land in payment of a debt due his father, and after paying the Indians for the same laid the foundation of Pennsylvania so named in honor of Admiral Penn. The persecution of the Friends eventually led to the formation of an asylum of refuge for all who favored freedom of worship.

Prof. I. S. Wolcott spoke on "How Can Pupils Be Led to Develop Habits of Accuracy." He spoke of the importance of accuracy in the different branches and gave illustrations to show that all successful business requires accuracy in all its dealings. The government will if necessary spend $100 to collect one cent in order to maintain a system of accounts which requires the greatest degree of accuracy. Teach children to be accurate in all their work and when they are placed in positions of trust they can be relied upon in every particular. He spoke of its influence in the formation of character and impressed upon the primary teachers the importance of insisting upon accuracy in all things as habits formed in the primary schools will cling to the pupils through life.

The pupils of the B grammar school sang a selection and received such a hearty encore that a second selection was sung. Mr. Potiger, the teacher, and the children in the choir were highly complimented on their excellent singing.

Prof. B. A. Heydrick of the Millersville State Normal school gave an edifying address on "Opportunities for Teaching Literature in the Reading Class." In speaking of the importance of reading he said it is the only branch we continue through life. We forget geography and history but we remember reading because we continue to read. Teach pupils to express themselves properly. Everything from selling railroads to making love is done by talking. If they haven't been taught right the fault is with the teacher. The first step in teaching literature is to teach pupils to talk. He took up the "Wreck of the Hesperus" and gave some good suggestions as to how to produce the best results in teaching poetry. He divided the poem into four parts; first the sailor starting out; second, the warning of the old sailor; third, the storm; fourth, the wreck. Literature can be used to advantage in teaching character. Such questions might be asked, Who are the characters? Are they good, or bad? Did the skipper do right when warned of the storm? Were they punished? Are people punished for what they are not accountable? From many selections of prose and of poetry a good moral lesson can be learned and that should never be overlooked.

Supt. McNeal spoke on the subject of "Language." He said the country schools especially are weak in language. College presidents complain of the lack of thoroughness in this branch in the public schools. Students entering college have a good knowledge of mathematics and other sciences but they are woefully deficient in language. Mr. McNeal said that some time ago he heard a class in English grammar analyze and parse admirably. He asked the class to write him a letter; he gave the subject. He has the letters in his possession and although the age of the pupils was well up in the teens the work would be discreditable to a boy of ten years of age. The majority of the boys and girls will have nothing to do with technical grammar after they leave school but they will all use language, so teach more language and less technical grammar. The teacher's work is counteracted by the language of the street. We are not accountable for that but that makes it all the more necessary that we should teach well. We ought not to send out pupils from the public schools that cannot write a creditable letter. There is too much writing done that is not corrected and no benefit is derived from it. Require greater accuracy in your language classes.

Institute adjourned at 12 m.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock. After singing by the choral society, A. B. Crook gave an interesting account of "The Merchant of Venice" which is a part of the teachers reading course for this year. He told of Shylock the rich Jew who amassed a fortune by practicing usury; of Antonio the kindest man that lived, the most unwearied spirit in doing courtesies; of Bassanio the noble Venetian who had nearly exhausted his patrimony, but whom Antonio supplied with money whenever it was needed; of the rich heiress Portia whom Bassanio wished to marry; of Gratiano the gentleman who attended Bassanio and of